

THE WEEKLY TALLAHASSEEAN  
AND  
Land of Flowers.Published Every THURSDAY, at the Office,  
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JOHN C. TRICE, Editor and Proprietor.

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

For Congressman.  
HON. S. M. SPARKMAN.For Presidential Electors.  
JOHN M. BARRIS, of Duval,  
JOHN S. BEARD, of Escambia,  
W. H. ELLIS, of Gadsden,  
M. L. WILLIAMS, of DeSoto.For Alternates.  
W. HUNT HARRIS, of Monroe,  
S. J. HILBURN, of Putnam,  
W. F. HINES, of Sumter,  
DANIEL CAMPBELL, of Walton.

## State Ticket.

For Governor,  
WILLIAM S. JENNINGS.For Justice of the Supreme Court,  
FRANCIS B. CARTER.For Secretary of State,  
JOHN L. CRAWFORD.For Attorney-General,  
WILLIAM B. LAMAR.For Comptroller,  
W. H. REYNOLDS.For Treasurer,  
J. B. WHITFIELD.For Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
W. N. SHEETS.For Commissioner of Agriculture,  
B. E. MCILIN.Railroad Commissioner,  
JOHN L. MORGAN.

## County Ticket.

For Members Legislature,  
HON. GEO. P. RANEY,  
HON. E. M. HOPKINS.For Clerk Circuit Court,  
C. A. BRYAN.For County Judge,  
R. A. WHITFIELD.For Superintendent Public Instruction,  
C. W. BANNERMAN.For Sheriff,  
JOHN A. PEARCE.For County Treasurer,  
JOHN DAY PEEKINS.For Tax Assessor,  
H. T. FELKEL.For Tax Collector,  
W. A. DEMILLY.For County Surveyor,  
W. T. BANNERMAN.For Members School Board,  
GEO. L. DAVIS,  
R. J. EVANS,  
GILBERT HART FIELD.

## ALL OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

In their zeal to establish some valid reason in favor of Capital removal, the advocates of that scheme have misstated the facts concerning the present Capitol building. This massive building was constructed in the most substantial and durable manner, and is today as safe and sound as when originally built. The outer and inner walls, from the foundation to the roof, are of solid brick, each office, or room, being surrounded by brick walls as completely as a separate brick building, and the entire building made practically fire-proof.

In this building there is not such thing as "underpinning;" none being needed for a house having a broad solid brick foundation. Of course, if there is no "underpinning," it cannot be "deteriorating," as alleged. Several architects and practical builders, who have been familiar with the Capitol building for many years, certify, after an examination recently made, that the foundation has suffered no deterioration and no part thereof has required repairs during the term of years which they have known the structure.

A glaring misstatement of fact is the allegation that "creosoted floors have to be put down constantly in what was originally the cellar of the building," etc. To begin with there never was any cellar in the present Capitol. There is a basement floor, the rooms of which, being light, dry, airy and healthy, are used by several of the administrative departments and by the Adjutant-General. At the north end of the building the foundation of this basement is about three feet below the ground surface, while at the south end the floor of the basement is more than a foot above the surface of the ground. No creosoted floor has ever been placed in any part of the present Capitol.

Again, it is said that the floor of the Senate Chamber "noticeably sags with instability." Were this so, the plastering over the Supreme Court Room would be cracked or broken, as the Court Room is immediately under the Senate Chamber. But the perfect and admirable condition of the beautiful frescoed ceiling in the Supreme Court Room, placed there more than forty years ago, is constantly referred to as a splendid piece of perfectly preserved plastering, an examination of which must convince the most skeptical that the floor of the Senate Chamber, immediately above, does not sag. Certainly if there were any lack of firmness in the joists upon which the Senate Chamber rests, the plastering imme-

diately below would be cracked or broken.

The suggestion that the want of more committee rooms for use of the legislators during a sixty days' session every two years is responsible for the "muddled condition of the legislation," is a reflection upon the intelligent and patriotic citizens of Florida who have been members of the Legislature. During the entire history of the State all the committee rooms needed by legislators have been furnished to them without cost to the State. If the Legislature should at any time desire more committee rooms they are readily accessible and obtainable on demand at very small cost. Legislative committees have not been noted for hesitating about what they needed or wanted, and in the past they have not wanted more committee rooms than they have found at their disposal, otherwise they would very soon have ordered them to be provided, for there always have been and are now plenty of rooms available for such use.

It is difficult to understand why the State officials should be criticized for utilizing, to the State's advantage, all the space in the present Capitol. The rooms were built to be used, not to lie empty, and the officials deserve credit, not criticism, for using them for the transaction of the people's public business. The pertinent question is: Have the several departments sufficient room and accommodations for the proper performance of their work. The conclusive and indisputable answer to this question is found in the fact that not a single State official is complaining of insufficient room or accommodations in the present State House. Nor have the citizens of Florida who have business dealings with the departments complained of any lack of promptness and efficiency in the manner their affairs are handled in this Capitol.

The building utilized for the laboratory of the State Chemist is admirably adapted for his use, consisting of one large commodious room for the work of analysis, and another somewhat smaller for weighing room and office.

This is a substantial brick building with an attic covered with a metal roof and as this is dry and airy is utilized for storing Journals of the Legislature which are left over after each session.

The State Chemist's laboratory is very properly located in a building separate from the Capitol proper. The acid fumes, generally objectionable and noxious, daily generated in the laboratory, would make that bureau, if located in the main building, a decided nuisance to all the other officials in the building, and form a serious impediment to the proper performance of the work of the departments.

There is not a single book belonging to the judicial library to be found anywhere in the building except in the Supreme Court room and in the consultation rooms of the Justices where they are carefully kept and preserved in excellent condition.

The railroad commission had its office in the building for nearly two years, but preferred to occupy apartments in a quiet place where their deliberations will be undisturbed. The office used by the Attorney-General is thirteen by eighteen feet and ample for his use.

The increase of accommodations contemplated by the bill introduced at the last session of the legislature was for the convenience and luxury of the legislators, their needs being already supplied to the satisfaction of members ever since the building has been used. If this were not so these additional luxuries spoken of would have been ordered by the legislature long ago.

The arguments being used in favor of removing the Capital from its present location are made up largely of such misstatements of facts, which should be most closely scrutinized by the citizens to whom they are addressed.

## A COMPARISON IN HEALTHFULNESS.

During the year 1899, the death rate of Duval county, according to the 11th Annual Report of the State Health Officer, page 236, was 32.57 out of every one thousand of popu-

lation, while that of Leon county for the same period was only 7.09. The death rate of none of the counties in the State during the year 1899 with one exception approached the extremely high death rate of Duval county. In addition to the unhealthfulness of Jacksonville, which is conclusively shown by the above mentioned Health Report, as the population of Duval county is largely in the city of Jacksonville, this city is subject to recurrent epidemics of the dread scourge, yellow fever. The last epidemic, that of 1888, is still fresh in the minds of the people. During the time of the prevalence of the epidemic, which lasted for several months, business was paralyzed and the city almost depopulated.

Tallahassee is not liable to epidemics of yellow fever and is famous for its healthfulness. Would it be wise to locate the Capital permanently in a city so liable to epidemics as Jacksonville, a place where the State officials would, during the prevalence of yellow fever, either be forced to remove their offices to another place, thereby causing great inconvenience for an indefinite period in the transaction of the State's business, or remain and run the risk of death from yellow fever?

## JACKSONVILLE'S REAL OBJECT.

The city of Jacksonville has been assiduously laboring for weeks and months to convince the tax-payers of Florida that the agitation of the Capital question was begun and continued solely because the best interests of the State demanded a change in the location of the Capital. The true purpose of this attempt to double the State's indebtedness and deprive the agricultural masses of the means, with which they are accustomed to supply the daily wants of their families, has been confessed over the signatures of the Finance Committee of the Jacksonville Capital Association. In a circular letter, which has been distributed among the tax-payers of Duval county, this committee says: "We trust that it is unnecessary to remind you that this is a purely business matter, inaugurated and pursued primarily for the purpose of advancing Jacksonville's best interest."

## As Others See It.

Jacksonville now has her orators out on spellbinding tours for the purpose of trying to demonstrate to the people of the State why they should vote for the removal of Florida's seat of government from Tallahassee to that city. Hon. Frank Clark, who appears to be leading the movement in behalf of Jacksonville, fired the opening gun at DeLand, where he presented the other day a carefully prepared argument to show that his city is the only logical site for the Florida State house. In brief, Mr. Clark's arguments in favor of Jacksonville are its accessibility, its ability to furnish the necessary conveniences and facilities for the transaction of the State's business, its offer of \$100.00 in cash toward the new building, besides other considerations in the way of temporary quarters, and the fact that Duval county pays about one-tenth of the State's taxes.

Mr. Clark also called attention at some length to the present condition of Florida's Capitol which stands today practically as it was constructed by the Federal government in territorial days. It may be far from adequate for the accommodation of the State's officials, and the storage of the State's valuable records. The fact, however, that the Legislature has not seen fit to add to and improve the building, is not an argument against Tallahassee. As a matter of fact as good a building can be constructed in Tallahassee as in Jacksonville, Gainesville, Ocala, or any of the other candidates for the seat of government.

As to accessibility, some of the other candidates for the Capitol may enter the debate with Jacksonville. Heretofore, however, there has been no complaint of the inaccessibility of Tallahassee except from the northeastern part of the State, and the legislators from extreme Southern Florida have not appeared averse to going there. The conveniences necessary to the transaction of business can be procured at any point, if the funds are provided for them. About the only special advantages Jacksonville has to offer, so far as can be seen, are that it is the largest city in the State, and a gift of \$100,000.00. Many Floridians will, doubtless, ponder long time before they vote for the State to spend \$300,000.00 or \$400,000.00 at Jacksonville, when one-third of that amount invested at Tallahassee will answer every purpose.

The coming primary on November

6 will decide nothing more than whether the Legislature shall pass a resolution providing for a change in the Constitution of the State for the removal of the Capital to some other point, and what point shall be named in the resolution. If a resolution is passed the amendment must go before all the voters of the State for their ratification or rejection, and thus they will have two whacks at it. Practically the question before the people, in brief, is whether the Capitol shall remain at Tallahassee and be remodeled, and improved to meet all the present needs of the State, or removed to some other point at the great expense of putting up an entirely new structure. The question is one of the most important which has confronted the people of Florida in a decade or more, and its outcome will unquestionably be fraught with much meaning to the Peninsular State.—Savannah morning News, August 27th.

## His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at any drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

## "Accessibility."

If there is one word in the English language which has been made to do more duty than another, by the Jacksonville politicians in their efforts to saddle a debt of more than a million dollars on the tax payers to move the Capital to Jacksonville, it is the word "accessibility."

Every time that these gentry, who are willing for the tax-payers of Florida to be burdened to death with taxation in order that their personal vanity may be gratified, opens their mouth on the subject of Capital removal, they are sure to bring in the argument of "accessibility."

It was said of the piper of Hamelin that,

"The only tune he could play  
Was over the hills and far away,"

and it can be truthfully be said of these Jacksonville, lawyer-politicians, who are anxious for the toilers and laborers of our State to be taxed one million dollars in order that they may have the Supreme Court library carried to Jacksonville for their especially benefit, that

The only song that they can sing,  
Is "accessibility" is the thing.

We suppose, that what they mean by this long, high-faluting word, "accessibility" is, that Jacksonville can be reached from other parts of the State more quickly than can Tallahassee.

Suppose the argument be true, then not one person in a hundred would care one copper. The laboring man never visits the State Capital. The doctors, dentists and mechanics don't go there. The merchants have no business there. The turpentine men, the saw mill men and the cross-tie men never go near it, and the farmers visit the moon just as often as they do the State Capital.

Legislators, lawyers and politicians are the only persons who ever have any business at the State Capital and they go only when they are paid for it. The legislator gets ten cents a mile for every mile he travels, which

In all times and among all people beauty and love are associated. We all believe that Eve was beautiful.

Esther found favor because of her comeliness. Love and jealousy caused by Helen of Troy made historic trouble for two nations.

Nobody ever conceived an ugly Juliet. Heroines of romance are always beautiful. Ideas of beauty differ but the one sort of loveliness that all agree upon is the beauty of health. No matter what her features, no sickly woman can be attractive. Sallow skin, sunken cheeks, pimply face, hollow eyes, lifeless lips—these are repellent. And they can nearly always be traced to the one cause—womanly weakness or disease. Almost all the ills of womanhood are cured if you put the feminine organism into healthy, vigorous condition. All sickness of women seems to involve these delicate organs and so no matter what the symptoms may be it is best to look there for the real trouble.

All such disorders are completely and permanently cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is designed for just this one thing and is the only preparation of the sort produced by a regularly graduated physician—a skilled specialist in the diseases of women. Miss Maud Kenyon, of 1533 Orange St., Los Angeles, Cal., writes: "I had been afflicted with my eyes for over a year with such a dreadful itching and inflammation that I could not use them for anything. Physicians had given me many different remedies which were like using so much water; they measured my eyes for glasses; the glasses did not benefit me in the least. My mother desired me to write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, at Buffalo, N. Y., and explain the condition of my eyes. I did so, and after following his advice, and using eight of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' I can say my trouble is entirely removed. My health was never so good as it is now."



is more than he pays, and consequently he wouldn't care if the Capital were in the Philippines, for the farther he goes the more he makes. The lawyer always makes his clients pay his expenses and he would charge just as much for going up to the Supreme Court, if the Capital were across the street from his office, as he does to go to Tallahassee. And the politicians who visit the Capital in such large numbers while the Legislature is in session, so many of whom are from Jacksonville, get pay from their employers before they start on the journey.

As a matter of fact, the farmers, mechanics and laborers of Florida don't care a row of pins whether any of these gentlemen go one mile or five hundred to reach the Capital; it is no concern of theirs whatever.

But, when it comes to the point that they must be taxed one million dollars in order to carry the Capital closer to some of these gentry—legislators, lawyers and politicians—and farther from some others of the same stripe, why they'll see the last one of them in the moon first and then they won't do it.

But, let us look a little farther into this "accessibility" business:

The distance from every county seat in the State of Florida by the nearest and most direct practicable route to Tallahassee, when all added together, is 8,035 miles, while the distance, estimated in the same manner, from all these county seats to Jacksonville is 7,350 miles, a distance in favor of Jacksonville of 685 miles. Then measured from all the county seats in the State, and the several distances all added together, Jacksonville's "accessibility" in cold figures is just 685 miles.

Now then, the question is, how much does Tallahassee's lack of this 685 miles of "accessibility" cost the tax-payers? Let's see. There is 685 miles more of mileage to be paid to legislators at Tallahassee, than would be paid to them if the Capital were at Jacksonville. At ten cents a mile this amounts to eighty-eight dollars and fifty cents at every session of the Legislature. The Legislature meets but once in two years, hence, the cost is thirty-four dollars and twenty-five cents a year, consequently, Jacksonville's "accessibility" is worth only thirty four dollars and twenty-five cents a year.

And to save the pitiful sum of \$34.25 we are seriously asked to

burden ourselves with a debt of more than a million dollars which is to be raised by direct taxation. Actually requested to build a thousand dollar pen in which to keep a ten cent pig; or to erect a fire-proof vault in which to store a last year's almanac.

And all this, because Jacksonville has 685 miles of "accessibility" which is worth \$34.25 a year.

The already overburdened taxpayers of the State will do this, of course they will, but it will be when rivers flow upstream, turkeys chew tobacco and little birds build their nests in old men's beards; then, and not before.—Florida Index, Lake City, 8-24.

Mrs. A. W. Yanguie, Oklawaha, Fla., writes: "Have used D. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine 30 years. Cures Chills and Fever, all stomach and Liver Troubles, and common ailments in my family. It is stronger and acts quicker than any other medicine."

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Cures Neuralgic, Rheumatic, Nervous or Spasmodic Pains, Toothache, Headache, Backache, Sprains, Bruises, Lameness, Cramp Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Stings of Insects, Swellings of all kinds, Stiff Neck, Soreness, Sore Throat, Sick Stomach or Sea Sickness. In cases of Bad Coughs, Colds or Pneumonia, it affords

## QUICK RELIEF.

No Cure, No Pay.

## SWEET HERB LIVER REGULATOR

FOR—  
Biliousness, Constipation, Heartburn, Indigestion, Headache, and all Ailments resulting from a Disordered Liver, such as Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Blues, Weakness, Tired Feeling and Inactivity of the Mind.

It stimulates and purifies the Blood.

## Japanese Eye Water

Cures Sore or Inflamed Eyes, Granulated Eye Lids, and is soothing and strengthening to Weak Eyes.

Sold on a Guarantee—No Cure, No Pay.

Never pains the eye to use it, but is guaranteed to cure sore eyes quicker than any other remedy ever used.

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To Horse Owners and Stock Dealers.

If you own mules or horses, you should by all means keep at ready command

## Walker's Dead Shot Colic Cure FOR MULES AND HORSES.

It is guaranteed to relieve any case of colic in mules or horses in ten minutes. It is the world's great specific for colic. It can be administered by any one who has intelligence enough to know how to drench a horse.

It is manufactured purely from the extract of roots and the distillation of herbs, and is therefore harmless. It is also a valuable liniment. It is sold upon our iron clad guarantee to cure colic quicker than any known remedy, or the one from whom you bought it is authorized by us to refund your money. If your medicine dealer does not keep it, ask him to order it for you; or upon receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle, we will send it to you by express, prepaid to your express office.

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